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STEPHENS KNOCKS THE STUFFING OUT OF PROXIES SPEECHES

Stephens Speaks to Three Thousand Copiah County Citizens. Cites Numbers and Numbers of Instances That Democratic Platform Could Not Anticipate, Yet When The Combined Wisdom of Democratic Leaders Said "Go Forward" Vardaman Pulled Backwards. Not Anything in Platform Advocating Electing Republican Senators, Yet That is What Vardaman Has Done. What Would the Old Confederate Soldier Have Said of a Democrat Like Vardaman? Did Benedict Arnold Ever Admit Deserting His Country? Discusses Many National Questions.

Crystal Springs, Miss., Aug. 5.—Three thousand people greeted Hubert D. Stephens as he proclaimed old time Democratic standards before the citizenship of Copiah County today. He said, among other things: "My friends, 'if you have heard any of the proxies speak in behalf of my male opponent you must have been impressed with their labored efforts to prove that he had not been disloyal to the Democratic party. They have insisted that he did not violate any pledge contained in the platform of 1912. For the sake of argument, let us admit that his course in the Senate was not violative of that platform, but does any man or woman with a grain of sense think for a minute that a platform adopted in 1912 could anticipate the world war? And is there a person in Mississippi today, except perhaps a few interested apologists, who does not know that the world war was not fought on the platform adopted by the Democrats at Baltimore in 1912? 'Could the drafters of that declaration of party principles foresee the necessity for the ship purchase bill? Of course not. Yet my male opponent and his defenders state that he did not violate the platform' when he led the conspiracy entered into by a few Democrats and a majority of the Republicans to defeat that measure, which was initiated by a Democratic administration and had the almost unanimous support of the party in Congress.

"I have carefully read the Democratic platform of 1912, and I do not find any plank therein committing the United States to a policy of cowardice in the event Germany set to destroy civilization.

"What about Lusitania? "I cannot find anything in that platform about the sinking of the Lusitania.

"I cannot find anything in that platform that could be construed as a pledge to the American people that in the event Germany offered insult after insult to our flag, we would not take steps to defend our rights and our honor.

Vardaman Wanted War With England.

"Nor, my friends, can I find a single word in that platform that would justify my male opponent in saying on the floor of the Senate that 'Germany has been more respectful of international law than the Allies,' or would justify him in saying about the same time with reference to England. Here is what he said: 'We have a right to employ retaliatory or any other measures for the protection of the American people, and if war should come from the exercise of our inherent, legitimate rights the responsibility for war will not be upon the American people. I hope that we have not become a nation of cravens. We will not sell our manhood for four cent a pound on cotton, we will not yield to the tyrant's demand even though it should involve us in war.' Congressional Record Shows Him Up. Or course, I know that there are

lots of his friends who did not know that he was so warlike and belligerent toward England while defending Germany at every opportunity, but the remarks I have quoted showing his attitude toward England will be found on Page 1311 of the Congressional Record of the 64th Congress. So, I repeat I can find no authority in the Democratic platform of 1912 pledging our nation to pass up every insult and outrage from Germany, while threatening war on England for minor infractions of international law.

Germany Not in Platform. "Nor can I find a single word in the Democratic platforms of 1912 and 1916 suggesting that after our nation had become involved in war—four months and five days, to be exact—a Democratic United States Senator from Mississippi should say, 'Then again it was proposed if we did not fight Germany now—stab her in the back while England and France have her down—that we would have to fight her alone, and other excuses or causes, imaginary and real for war were assigned. Now, personally, I think the cause of this war was the interference on the part of Germany with commerce between New York and London. I have always thought it was a matter of pecuniary profit and I think so still.

"Nor can I find a line in that instrument directing a Democratic United States Senator to obstruct and delay in every way possible the prosecution of the war.

"Nor can I find anything in the Democratic platforms of 1912 and 1916 stating that the two Democratic administrations that came into power on those platforms would 'go down into history as the most infamous in the annals of the nation's life.' "Nor can I find anything in those platforms or in the platform adopted at San Francisco in 1920 praising republicans, while lambasting, vilifying and abusing the leaders of the Democratic party.

"Nor is there a word in any of those declarations of party faith advocating the election of republican senators—bitter enemies of the party of the south—in preference to any democrats that might be named. "Is that the sort of Democrat that stood out against the carpetbagger here after the war?

"What would the old Confederate soldier have said about a Democrat who was always praising Republicans when Mississippi was in the throes of Republican reconstruction? "My fellow Mississippians, you know and I know that if my male opponent's idea of a Democrat were held throughout this country, we would soon have no party or organization and no Democratic party.

"If my male opponent stood up to the rack as a Democrat when he was in Washington City, pray what would a man have to do to desert the Democratic party? "Do you reckon Benedict Arnold ever admitted that he deserted his

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Which Shall It Be Vardaman or Stephens?

The question narrows itself down to this in next Tuesday's primary: Vardaman or Stephens for United States Senator; which one would you prefer and which one of these two will better represent Mississippi at Washington?

Even admitting that Vardaman's mind and physical condition is all that they should be, he certainly does not typify what is best in the life of the State.

He was a constant groucher when he was in the Senate and either fell out with the party leaders or was pouting all the time.

If Vardaman's attitude towards the war was correct, then we ought to have fought England—those who speak our own language and those people who have shown that they were our friends at every critical moment in the history of our country—and should apologize to Germany. We should tell Germany that we think she was right in sinking the Lusitania and drowning the innocent men, women and little children on it and that we think she was right in every insult she gave the United States.

Vardaman is a rip snorting fire-eater and is never better pleased than when he is raising a rough house or is in the lime light.

But Vardaman's health cannot be good. Something is the matter with the old gal. Could anybody acquainted with the past be made to believe that Vardaman could be kept from speaking, if he was mentally and physically able? Yes, there is a screw loose about the old lady somewhere. He's just a show now in the campaign. And if he is elected, the people may figure on another election soon or else one seat in the Senate will be vacant.

If Vardaman can't talk in Mississippi for himself, who will talk for the people of Mississippi, should he get back to the Senate?

Hubert Stephens is young, vigorous and active. He has made good wherever he has been hitched up. He has never run away with the wagon nor has he kicked anybody overboard.

Hubert Stephens' conduct in the past is proof that his Democracy is unquestioned.

Hubert Stephens will not have to live down any suspicions should he be sent to the Senate.

Hubert Stephens is a man of careful, painstaking judgment. He is a good counselor and a good advisor.

He gets results without any flare of trumpets. He is esteemed at home and abroad. He is not drying up, but he is growing. He has not enemies from one end of the country to the other to punish, but is in love with the world and sees just what there is, more of the sunshine and the hope of the world than he does of misdeeds. He is not constantly pointing to other people's errors, while never sweeping around his own door.

Hubert Stephens is a loyal member of the Methodist church and is known in his home town, New Albany, as a church member ready to do his part in every religious movement. When in Washington City he was a regular and a liberal contributor to his church at home. Is that not a mighty good endorsement in itself?

Hubert Stephens has served 10 years in Congress, an experience that will be worth much to his people, should he be sent to the Senate.

Which will you take, Vardaman or Stephens?

Contributed.

BISHOP GREEN VISITS GRENADA

Holds Confirmation Service. Preaches on Square Sunday Night at Eight O'clock.

Bishop William Mercer Green of the Episcopal church visited this parish Sunday and delivered his morning sermon at All Saints' Episcopal church where he confirmed two communicants.

The Bishop also did the preaching at the union services on the square Sunday evening. Just before the preaching hour a light shower of rain came, which prevented many from coming. Even after a large congregation had assembled, the rain started again which not only disturbed them but the Bishop necessarily, but made it necessary for him to try to hurry through with his discourse. In other words, the distinguished clergyman was compelled to omit much of his sermon much to the disappointment of his hearers.

The Bishop visited Grenada about this same time last year and had about a similar experience as to the weather when he delivered his sermon at the same place. His sermon was based on Philippians 1:27, "Stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel."

The Bishop stated that every thinking man and woman realized that these were perilous times. That this country and the world were tossed about upon the sea of uncertainty. Business was unsettled; too many, alas too many, seemed to be uncertain about their religious faith. One person was chasing one thing and another he said. Ideals, it seem, were shattered, he stated, and hope was less radiant than usual. Of course, he stated, there were some who insist that everything is all right, but only those who are blind or who have eyes and will not see can believe that.

What the Bishop seemed to think was necessary first, was to get the real men and women of the land to realize that the old ship is headed for dangerous waters, and that when this is made clear, these men and women will set their own houses and their own hearts and minds in order and God will be given His own. Basically, God was not being honored was the trouble, he said. Selfishness, avarice and greed were too dominant, he stated, in directing affairs. The Bishop insisted that the old idea of the home first, the church next and then the school must be again enthroned. There are some things, the Bishop argued, for which substitutes can not be found and that was the home training. The Bishop referred to the many organizations and societies abroad, and among them he spoke of the Ku Klux. He said that personally he knew nothing of the Ku Klux, but from what he read of it, it proclaimed many good things, yet in his judgment, he said, that one particularly objectionable feature about the Ku Klux is that the very men who are supposed to be its members and do the work that is claimed

SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL AT NEW HOPE

Rev. S. P. Morgan Did Some Great Work in Meeting. 52 Additions to the Church.

Rev. S. P. Morgan of Grenada returned Monday from the New Hope community just over the Grenada County line in Yalobusha County across from the Youngs community.

Mr. Morgan was very happy over the results of the services which began July 30th. There were 52 additions to the church, thirty two by baptism. Mr. Morgan speaks in high praise of that church, a congregation which he has been serving for quite a while.

Mr. Morgan is doing a great work and is an exceptionally fine character. He is a minister that believes in holding to the old moorings, yet he fully appreciates that time and affairs move on and is one of those who tries to apply the wisdom and the experience of the past to a Christian's solution of present affairs. He is deeply in earnest as a minister. He has served some large churches in some of the large towns of the country, but somehow feels that he is called at present to take the gospel to as many country churches as he can, churches which many believe are being somewhat neglected.

MISS TUCKER GIVES MATINEE.

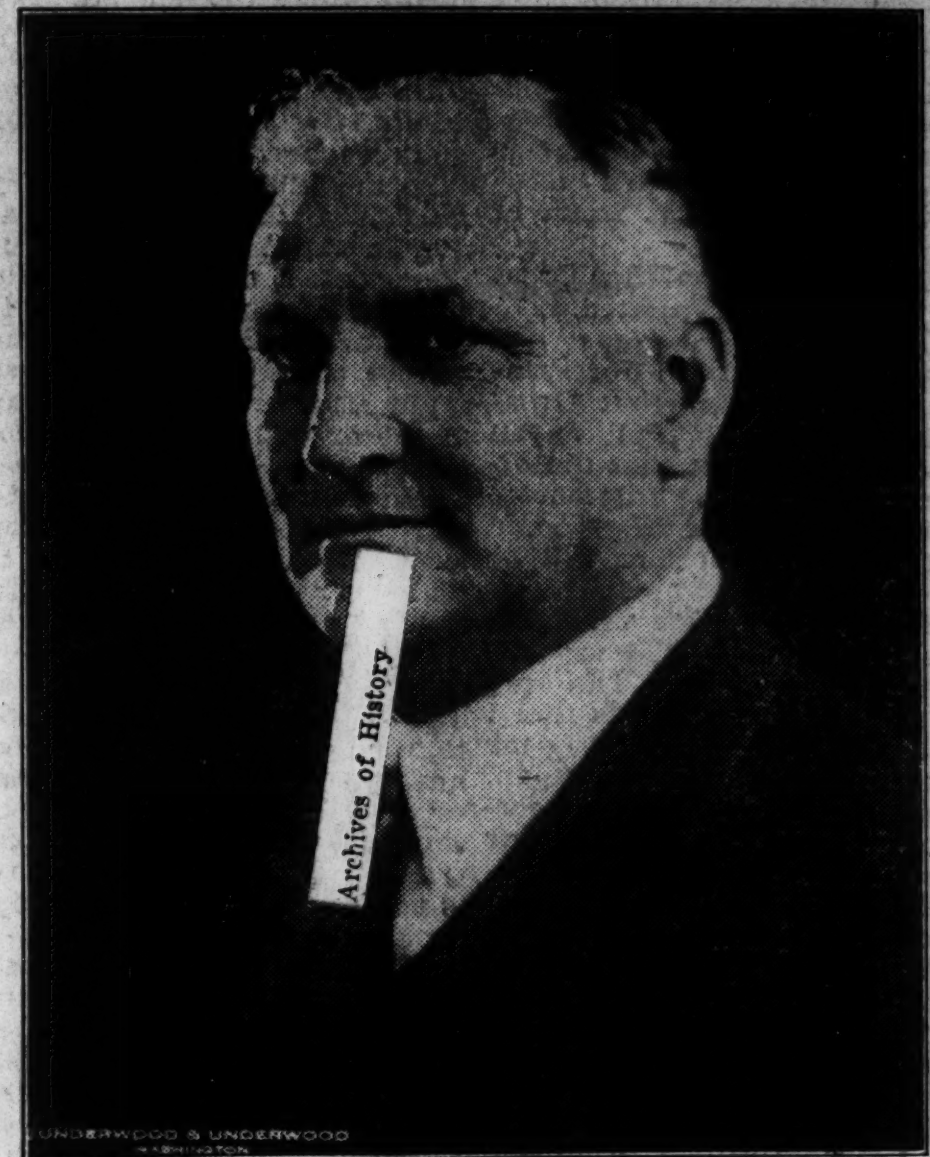
The always attractive Miss Katherine Tucker gave a delightful matinee on Thursday afternoon of last week. The function was in honor of a very charming guest of Miss Tucker in the person of Miss Eleanor Gene Porter, of Jackson. The elegant Tucker home on Margin and Line Streets, seemed to echo hospitality and good cheer. Delicious refreshments were served. Those who had the unusual privilege and pleasure of being guests were: Misses Eleanor Gene Porter, Margaret Moody, Thelma Horn, Ruth Stokes and Bernice and Heard Lawrence.

for it, are the men who go in and out of the community and decline for one reason or another to do openly what they do after they put on a Ku Klux mask and gown. The Bishop said that what the country needed today was men of moral courage, men to do right things without a mask.

He insisted that the only remedy for the troublous time the religion of the Savior of mankind; a willingness to put one's self in the other's place and apply the doctrine of usefulness.

The Bishop expressed gratification at the co-operation of the Christian churches which, he said, was one of the many reassuring things of the times.

Bishop Green is very popular in Grenada and his visits here are always a matter of more than usual interest to the community.



SISSON'S WORK IN CUTTING ARMY-NAVY APPROPRIATION

Saving to Every County in This District Over \$40,000. Reminds His Fellow-Members of Congress That Too Many Forget The Man Who Toiled And Who Earns His Living by the Sweat of His Brow. Congress, Sisson Says, Should Think More About The Masses And Less About The Fellow Who Ride in Palace Cars And Club Rooms. A Speech That Shows a Thorough Acquaintance With Government Details. A Masterly Presentation of a Big Question. One Which Every Loyal Voter Should Consider Well Before Casting His or Her Ballot on Election Day.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11228) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I shall consume all of that time, as the hour is very late, and I now ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing some figures at the conclusion of my speech.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to state that, in my judgment, the chairman of this subcommittee has made a statement of the real facts involved in this whole question, and that the subcommittee has presented a bill that ought to pass this House practically as it has been reported. I do not believe that we are justified in appropriating another dollar at this time for a battleship. I have heard some complaint on this floor about no appropriation for aviation. The chief opposition to the enlargement of the aviation service, a positive opposition to the creation of the separate Air Service, comes from the Army and Navy. In my judgment, it has been clearly demonstrated that the battleship is a back number in war.

I know when I make that statement I make a statement which will be controverted by many of the admirals in the Navy. I was present at the time the German so-called non-sinkable ship, the Austerfriesland, was sunk off the Capes by bombs from the air. In less than 20 minutes from the time the airplanes were given orders the ship was going to the bottom.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. How many aircraft were in operation on the Austerfriesland during that time?

Mr. SISSON. At the time the ship was sunk there were four

airplanes in operation. There was nobody on board the German ship. (Laughter.) I know one of the Secretaries of the Navy said that he would not mind standing on the deck of the vessel at that time, but no man would say that now.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is it not a fact that the airplanes came down until they almost touched the superstructure of the boat—the masts?

Mr. SISSON. I was sitting on another boat myself—

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, I was there and saw it all.

Mr. SISSON. If the statement that the gentleman makes is true, then he saw something that no other gentleman saw, and there were many looking, and he saw something that the report says is not true, because those airplanes were from two to four thousand feet above the battle ship when they dropped the bombs that sunk the ship.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does the gentleman mean to say that the airplanes did not sweep within three or four hundred feet of the boat?

Mr. SISSON. A great many of them did a few days before that in order to show how closely they could come to it. The gentleman ought to read the report or inquire of others.

Mr. KNUTSON. Better still, I saw the thing myself.

Mr. SISSON. I was there and saw it myself. I state that the gentleman saw no such thing at the time the ship in question was sunk, and he is just as nearly correct about the other things he states as he is about this. I say the airplanes were over 2,000 feet above the ship when they dropped those 2,000-pound bombs, and the gentleman is simply mistaken if he saw the bombing. But he talks like one who did not see it. General Mitchell will be over here tonight and you will be able to ask him about how high they were. He is the man who had charge of the whole matter and knows. I have talked to him and he says the lowest plane was 2,200 feet.

Mr. CURRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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SISSON'S WORK IN CUTTING ARMY-NAVY APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. CURRY. I do not think that there is any question but that one bomb sunk the ship. Of course, she was not in battle array, but she could have been sunk if she had been. I call the gentleman's attention to one thing that probably has escaped his attention of the House, and that is that Japan has authorized for experimentation and development of the army and naval air forces \$200,000,000, to be used over a period of seven years.

Mr. SISSON. I was aware of that.

Mr. CURRY. And that Great Britain has appropriated \$97,000,000 for this year and France \$84,000,000 for this year. That shows that Great Britain, France and Japan recognize the fact that the offensive and the defensive first line for the offense and defense of the nation will be from the air.

Mr. SISSON. I am very glad the gentleman called my attention to that fact. The only difference between us is that I understood it was a 10-year program on the part of Japan. Perhaps the gentleman is correct. It may be a seven-year program.

Mr. CURRY. It is a seven-year program.

Mr. SISSON. It is immaterial whether it be 7 or 10 years. It is to extend over such a period that they will be able to have not only money to accomplish great things but they will have 10 years in which to experiment before they shall finally decide upon the character of craft that they will adopt, and in this way get the very best possible that has been invented up to that time. I think that is the wise thing to do. Personally, I would be glad to see the United States embark on a very much larger program in the air, because in my judgment a battleship—

Mr. CURRY. Does not the gentleman think that the only way we can develop in the air is through having a unified service?

Mr. SISSON. Personally, I would be glad to see a department created for aircraft—an aircraft department. I do not believe that we will be able to develop it to its fullest capacity and as rapidly as it ought to be developed as long as there is so much rivalry within the Army and Navy in respect to the development of aircraft.

By the way, I heard some gentlemen say, sotto voce, over here, something about the Post Office Department. I think we will make a mistake to deprive the Post Office Department of that service. I do not think the battle plane is the proper plane for commercial purposes, and I believe the European nations are commencing to develop a commercial plane where the conditions are different.

Mr. CURRY. That kind of plane develops the pilots.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; it does develop the pilots.

First, as I started to say when I was interrupted, in my judgment, with what we have now demonstrated, if you have the right sort of airplanes every battleship is a floating cemetery. Now, I know it is a pretty hard thing for our Navy men to admit. One of the admirals told me, "It has been my ambition from the time I entered the Naval Academy to pace the deck of a battleship as an admiral. We are all wedded to the battleship. We all love it. But, as much as I love the battleship, I must confess with amazement that this test has demonstrated"—speaking of the test off the Cape—"that from the air a battleship can be destroyed successfully and quickly." He said, "That is a very hard statement for me to make, but I have always tried to keep my mind open for the reception of the truth."

There is no question but that the airship will play the most important part in the next great war. These principles are now clearly demonstrated; first, the nation that controls the air will control the sea; second, the nation that controls the sea will control the world. For this reason the American people should control the air. Our air program should be enlarged. We can cut out one of our battleships

and put one-half that money in the air and have a better defense. Great Britain and France have both practically abandoned big ship construction and are turning largely to aircraft. The price of one battleship would give us control of the air. No ship would dare come within 300 miles of our coasts if our Air Service were properly developed. Why spend all this money now? Why not look a little further into the future and not foolishly spend all these millions until we know that it is necessary and that we are spending it for what we need?

So in building up our Navy we should take into consideration in expending so much of the people's money what the next few years may develop. If there ever was a time in the history of the world when we could afford to take a holiday in the expenditure of the people's money, now is the time, because it is admitted by almost everyone that no nation is in a financial condition to make war upon us at this time. Not only that, if the professions of nations mean anything, these four powers have agreed on this 10-year period in which no enlargement of navies will be made, we can certainly relieve our people of some of the burdens of taxation. If we mean what we say, is not this the hour to practice some real economy?

This was one of the boasted accomplishments of the peace conference. They promised great relief to the taxpayers. Has this promise, too, been already repudiated? If these proposed amendments are urged by the President and the Secretary of State, then, indeed, the peace conference is a farce, and the people of the world know it. At this very hour England and Japan are considering the size of their navies. If the United States reduces her personnel, they will reduce theirs. So it is of great importance to every selfish interest to enlarge as much as possible now, for it means so many, many millions to them in profit not only for next year but all the years to follow. Why, gentlemen of the committee the bill now provides for the very identical ships allowed under the treaty and for the maximum number of ships. This is admitted by everyone who knows anything about this treaty Navy. The only ones who deny that are people who are careless with the truth and who are ignorant. The only question in controversy is whether there are enough men provided in the bill to properly man and operate the ships.

The committee took the number of men on board on the 1st of February, 1922. To this should be added 632 men serving in aviation ratings on that day and 700 additional men for flagship duty. Then there have been allowed 93 on 103 destroyers, when on February 1, 1922, the average on the destroyers was only 87 men on board, which number, if applied to the 103 destroyers, would permit reducing the total down to 50,000 men. So, without doubt, the 50,000 men will keep afloat all the treaty Navy.

Now, about the shore stations. At the present time 12,633 men are assigned to the various shore duties, there are 4,981 being trained and 7,833 absolutely unassigned, making a grand total on shore of 25,447 men. But this now, under the contention of the Secretary of the Navy, is not enough. They now say they need 32,000 men on shore. That is to say, they now want 32,000 men, with jobs for only 12,633. Oh, Mr. Chairman, when did our taxpayers become so vastly rich that they can pile up 20,000 men on shore with nothing to do, no navy yard to work in, no training stations to train in, and no ship upon which to serve?

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have allowed 8 per cent of the entire enlisted personnel for those who may be sick, in prison, or in transit. The department now requires only 12,633 men for specific assignment with a 96,000-man establishment. This bill provided 10,000 men with an additional 7,000 unassigned, out of which the necessary number for training and replacement can be had. That makes a total of 67,000 afloat and on shore.

What need have we for more? Some uninformed or careless men on this floor say that this will not give us a 5-5-3 Navy. They are just ignorant of the facts. The London Times is in the Congressional Library and that paper publishes the proceedings of Parliament, and it is as reliable as the Congressional Record. Here are the facts about the British Navy. The personnel of Great Britain's Navy, as shown by her budget, is 98,500. This includes officers, enlisted men, marines, coast guards and students in her naval academies. Now look at ours. The bill carries 67,000 men plus 19,500 marines, plus 1,000 marine officers, plus 6,150 officers of the line and staff, plus 1,500 warrant officers, plus 2,500 boys in the Naval Academy, which gives us a total of 97,656 in the American Navy. In other words, each nation has about 98,000 men. But Great Britain counts many mechanics and machinists in hers, which we carry as civilian employees. So really, we have more than she has.

Now, as the chairman of the committee says, we are giving the Navy all the men it had on these ships on the 1st of January and 2,000 surplus, and this number was the maximum of men on the ships when there were 96,000 men in the Navy. So it is bound to resolve itself now into one proposition, and one alone, and that the officers of the Navy are more solicitous about their own promotions and the kind of straps they wear on their shoulders, perhaps than they ought to be. I do not know that I ought to make this statement, because I believe it ought to be the ambition of every young man in the Navy to be an admiral. I glory in that ambition. But I do not believe a Congressman should share that. You have a higher trust than that. When you have given an adequate defense and an adequate Navy, you ought not to be swept off your feet by selfishness. I am not complaining of the men on this floor who have navy yards in their districts and are clamoring to keep them. I suppose if we should swap places with them we would be like they are. I suppose if I were living in a district where my landlord and my groceryman and all the people that live there got business out of a navy yard I would be like they are.

Mr. CURRY. How many navy yards are there?

Mr. SISSON. In the United States?

Mr. CURRY. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. I am glad that there are not more than there are now.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Do you mean that the position of the proponents is measured by the number of navy yards?

Mr. SISSON. The gentleman did not catch what I meant, or he is indulging in a great deal of immagination. I know my friend is an imaginative and a splendid gentleman, and I know that when he differs with you he differs honestly. I do not know that there is any thing miraculous about it, that where you have a navy yard your people wish for a large navy. And there are other influences. There are a great many people who want to sell steel for a battleship. There are men who sell buttons for the coats. That makes business good. The Moloch of war—and I had not intended to discuss this—the Moloch of war can not be satisfied. It is the most devouring god that the devil ever set up. It not only commits crime in war time, but in peace time. It has the most unsatisfied appetite in the world.

We gave you \$230,000,000 in his bill and there is \$71,000,000 in the building fund, making \$304,000,000, and then after that the \$60,000,000 that is going to be demanded and must be had for settlement of these claims on these contracts—it may go to \$100,000,000—but take the small figure, and you have the stupendous sum of something over \$360,000,000 that this Navy is going to cost you during the next fiscal year. Is not that enough to satisfy a considerable man? What sort of a paunch has an animal that it takes more than \$360,000,000 to feed in one year—over a million dollars a day? And yet the country is in a financial condition that it was never in before.

The counties are paying

enormous taxes. The States are paying enormous taxes, and the Federal taxes are enormous now, with both of these political parties, both the Democrats and the Republicans, pledging their sacred honor to reduce them; their sacred honor; yes, bound almost by a Jesse James oath for on every stump in this Nation both parties, in effect, said: "If you will return us to power we will reduce expenditures."

The Democrats were arraigned on every stump in the last campaign for their ruinous extravagance. And yet when a servant of yours like my distinguished friend from Michigan, Governor Kelley, comes, and, as a courageous statesman of great brains and great heart and great courage, tries to fulfill the pledges to the American people and the taxpayers he is assailed by the departments; his courage is attacked on every side, his judgment is attacked, and you would imagine by what, they say that he was endeavoring to wreck the whole country.

Mark this little prophecy that I now make: When he goes back to that inarticulate mass which Mr. Carlyle speaks of; when he goes before that inarticulate mass which is so little cared for in this Congress by men who so cruelly forget those people back there who are laboring and toiling, the men you do not see about the clubs, the men you do not see riding in palace cars, the men whom you do not meet in the counting rooms of banks, but that inarticulate mass that Carlyle, that wonderful philosopher, that great old Scotchman, spoke of—that inarticulate mass—be sure they will be heard some time, and when they are heard the sound of their voice will be like the roar of the mighty waters of Niagara, and the force of them will be irresistible.

And when Governor Kelley goes before that great mass of uncorrupted and incorruptible minds and hearts of the masses of the American people, you will hear a most overwhelming verdict, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things in the House of Representatives and we propose, because you have been patriotic and courageous, to promote you to that body that you desire to enter." He is the kind of man who will save this Republic, and the people know it. (Applause.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. Now, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SISSON. Yet selfishness knows no politics. Selfishness knows no patriotism. The Bible never had a truer sentence

written into it than "The love of money is the root of all evil." It is the love of money that is the root of all evil. It is not money that is the root of all evil. No; that is not the root of all evil at all, but it is the love of money that is the root of all evil. Oh, my friends, you might think differently about this bill if you knew more about that Book and about that passage in that Book. I think it is the greatest of all books. There you will find the truth.

But the Moloch of war has blinded men. They do not look at or care for the suffering of the taxpayer. They do not see the quiet suffering on the farm; they do not see the suffering in the mines; they do not see the suffering of all this inarticulate mass; they do not hear the cries of this mass at this time here on the floor. I may plead for them now in vain, but they will be heard nevertheless, gentlemen. They are going to speak some of these days.

Now I will yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DEMPSEY. In connection with the gentleman's statement as to economy, I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Did he hear the chairman of the subcommittee state that the estimate of the Budget was \$192,000,000 in excess of the amount in this bill, and that only a small amount, about one-half of that was accounted for by the discontinuance of the building program?

Mr. SISSON. I heard all that the gentleman from Michigan said, and I indorse all that he said. When he said that he told the literal truth.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Is it not wonderful generous treatment that the committee is giving. The total, you said, is \$233,000,000?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes; and you cut the Budget estimate down \$192,000,000, so that you give about 50 per cent of what the Budget provided.

Mr. SISSON. We did, and I think we did very well when we did that. I think we did very well, indeed. The gentleman from New York must be very peculiarly minded, but this is the first time I have ever heard of a complaint or patriotic and courageous, to promote you to that body that you desire to enter." He is the kind of man who will save this Republic, and the people know it. (Applause.)

Mr. DEMPSEY. Now, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SISSON. Yet selfishness knows no politics. Selfishness knows no patriotism. The Bible never had a truer sentence

\$192,000,000 in these hard times! The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Kelley) ought to get the gentleman from New York (Mr. Dempsey) to make that statement out in his State. I want him to come down into my district and make that charge against me. I will plead guilty. I have been instrumental in assisting in saving the taxpayers \$192,000,000. I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Ellis) that if such a charge as that was made out in that good old Missouri district of yours, that you, as one of 435 members, had assisted in saving \$192,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, which would be \$441,000 as the share saved by each Member, a result obtained by dividing \$192,000,000 by 435, it surely would not do you any harm. I wish I could live long enough to draw out of the Federal Treasury that much money! I would make Methuselah look like a boy. (Applause.) In my own district it amounts to over \$40,000 for each county in my district.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISSON. Let me tell you another thing. When you speak of the Budget you must understand that the man who is at the head of the Budget is liable to fall under the influence of my friends, the Army and Navy officers, and my friend Dawes is subject to such influence, no matter how much he may try to resist it.

I do not know what the Budget would have done, nor does the gentleman know what the Budget would have done, nor can any man speak for the Budget or General Dawes now. After that treaty was signed, and after it was ratified by the Senate. I do not know but Gen. Dawes and the Budget might have cut off a few millions more. Nobody has any right to say that they know what they would have done; but with the light before us we have done the best we could to carry out what we believed to be the

(Continued on page 3)

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SISSON'S WORK IN CUTTING ARMY-NAVY APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

terms of that Treaty. If President Harding does what the big Army and Navy people want him to do, he will be the first to repudiate his own treaty. This will be a real test of the confidence he has in his own treaty. If he shall yield to the clamor of the pork-barrel Navy people, those who profit by the Navy, then he will come to Congress before the final vote is cast and ask for an increase in the personnel of the Navy over what is allowed in this bill. Let us hope that the oppressed American people may be spared that additional burden. The President should not use his big stick on Congress and drive them to this increase.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Now will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. I do.

Mr. Dempsey. I merely made the statement I did and asked the question I did to comment upon the gentleman's statement that we had been so very generous.

Mr. Sisson. Let me ask you a question. Do you think \$233,000,000 for the Navy is not a generous proposition?

Mr. Dempsey. Let me finish my question.

Mr. Sisson. Wait. You have asked me a great many questions. You have put me on the stand, not so much for the purpose of eliciting information as to find out how I stood for the purpose of criticism. I do not think it important to the House or the American people about how I stand. The question is whether I am right or wrong. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Dempsey. I think we can form a very reasonable estimate as to what the Budget would have done after the disarmament conference. I think we can form and absolutely arithmetical estimate, because last year we appropriated \$90,000,000 for construction, and if we take the same appropriation this year—and that is a fair way to treat—

Mr. Sisson. Oh, I am neither a prophet nor a son of a prophet, and I can not tell—

Mr. Dempsey. We would still have \$102,000,000 for construction.

Mr. Sisson. I might say that I can not tell what might or might not have been done. I am simply dealing with facts. I know these pork-barrel Navy people want to try to get away from the cold-blooded facts as stated in this report and as borne out by a close study of this bill in order to go on into some dream or into the realms of prophecy and have the House act upon imaginary enemies and ghosts rather than upon facts. But the fact is that the Navy Department itself admits that so far as craft are concerned we have given them all that the treaty requires. The only controversy is as to the number of men that it takes to man the ships. Now, they have got more men on them than they usually have on these ships, and I do not know of any better way to do than to do like Governor Kelly and the subcommittee did. They asked, "How many did you have on such and such a date when you had 96,000 men? Now, if you did not need them in time of peace at that time, why do you need them now?" But to be on the safe side we gave them a leeway of 2,000 men over any peace-time force on the ships.

I have heard a good deal about the Australian Navy and the colonial navies of Great Britain. Do you know that some of the English naval officers say that is one reason why the mother country ought always to maintain a very much stronger navy; that as between Great Britain and foreign nations these colonial navies are a great help to Great Britain, but that if there should be a revolt in Australia or in Canada it would simply mean that Great Britain would be required to have a navy to overcome her colonial navies and repel a revolution, and that, too, when perhaps she was in a foreign war.

Mr. Green of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield for a question right in that connection?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. Green of Iowa. A member of the British Parliament stated a while ago in a debate on the floor of that

body that not only was a war with this country unthinkable but that it was absolutely impossible, and that he hoped and believed that, if such a war was ordered in the manner that George III ordered one, the officers of the British navy would not obey the order.

Mr. Sisson. With everything that we have done since the Great War and even with the lessons of that war, some people do not learn anything. You will hear people saying that preparedness means peace, that the best prepared nation will never be attacked. Yet Germany was the best-prepared nation on earth. Germany supposedly had the best army, and if you believe what our friends say during the debate on naval bills, she had a navy about twice as good as ours. Yet where is her mighty war machines now? What has become of her boasted preparedness? They do not urge that now. The German preparedness did not prevent her being attacked and did not save her. The big Army and the big Navy advocates have been driven from one thing to another.

But now what do they say? They say, "Yes; we have entered into that pact, but the other nations have not ratified as yet and we must take no chances." In other words, they try to move Congress by ear. The fact is there is not a naval officer or an Army officer around the Army and Navy Club who believes in that four-power pact. Any world movement for the reduction of arms or armament is resisted by them. You can not blame them for they have selected the Army or Navy as a life work, and to have reduction of armies and navies means less promotion and less salaries for them. Ask any of these officers concerning some fact and they will tell you the truth. They are truthful men. They despise liars. As a rule, they are absolutely honest and as fine a lot of fellows as you ever saw, but still they are human beings. They have the same ambitions that you have. They have the same feelings that you have; and I would not belong to a profession that I did not think was a good one.

Would you? I believe in belonging to a profession where I can rise all my life and continue to rise, and still feel that I am not what I ought to be in that profession. I think a soldier who does not believe in his profession or a naval officer who does not believe in his profession ought to be out of the service and his uniform ought to be taken off him. Therefore, I glory in the fact that they feel that they ought to have promotion. But keep constantly in your minds that they are human beings and that they are ambitious. It disgusts me to hear some of my good friends in the House get up and ask the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Kelley), or some other member of the subcommittee, "Did you have before you all those experts in the Navy, and did you get those experts to tell about what we ought to have and what they ought to have according to the treaty?" Let me tell you that if I had to do that I would forego my seat in Congress and I would go back home.

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. Byres of Tennessee. I will yield to the gentleman 10 minutes more.

Mr. London. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. London. How does the appropriation compare with the prewar appropriation?

Mr. Sisson. The prewar appropriation in 1915 was \$141,000,000.

Mr. London. And the appropriation is now larger than the prewar appropriation?

Mr. Sisson. The figures I have in mind—

Mr. Madden. It was \$141,000,000 in 1915 and \$149,000,000 the next year.

Mr. Sisson. That was the year immediately preceding the war.

Mr. London. With all the international conferences and treaties the appropriations is \$100,000,000 greater than before the war?

Mr. Sisson. Yes; and if you take into consideration that they have \$71,000,000 avail-

able to spend for the balance of the fiscal year and all of next; \$71,000,000 in the Treasury to complete or continue the building program, and in addition to that the \$60,000,000 which is going to be appropriated for the purpose of taking care of the claims, it will make the stupendous sum of \$360,000,000.

Mr. London. Is not the personnel larger than it was in 1915?

Mr. Sisson. I think the limit was 54,000 before the war, and they usually had about 40,000 actually enlisted in the Navy.

Mr. Knutson. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. Knutson. The gentleman said there was \$71,000,000 unexpended.

Mr. Sisson. For the building program.

Mr. Knutson. The gentleman does not want the House to assume that that will be carried over in the next fiscal year. There are three calendar months remaining, which is one quarter of a year, and that will be expended—

Mr. Sisson. I do not think anybody got that idea. I think the gentleman from New York understood what I said.

Mr. Knutson. It will be practically all expended.

Mr. Sisson. Not over \$30,000,000 will be expended at the most, and there will be at least \$41,000,000 available for the 1st of January.

Mr. Madden. There will be \$48,000,000 available for the construction of airplane carriers on the 1st of January.

Mr. Dempsey. The rate is about \$90,000,000 a year.

Mr. Sisson. With that stupendous amount of money it seems to me that the party in power with its great majority should be satisfied.

Mr. Tinch. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Certainly.

Mr. Tinch. As I understand the proposition from questions asked by the gentleman from Illinois and others, it is not a question of how many men we are going to have on the ships, but how many men we are going to have left to be on shore on parade.

Mr. Sisson. That is it; they want the American people to have two men on shore when one is busy. I can not agree to that. Will you Republicans now repudiate your own President and the much-boasted accomplishment of the peace conference which he called and which he claims as one of his great services to the American people? It is said by some here that he is for a larger Navy than is provided in this bill. It is said by some that he will ask Congress to increase this bill. Will the President thus so soon renounce his position on the good accomplishment by his peace conference? Do the big interests who are clamoring for a bigger Navy have such a hold on the President that they can make him eat his own words? Many contend that he belongs to the big interests, and that they will cause him to turn his back upon his boasted "peace conference", and that he will ask Congress to increase the naval officers. This hour will test him. If he is a real man, if he is a real leader, and if he is to live in history as a blessing to mankind, he will not do this thing. If he believes what he has said to the world and to the American people, and if he has any confidence in the work of his own hands, he will insist on carrying out in good faith the real reduction of armaments. If he is playing cheap politics, if he is trying to run with the hare and the hounds, he will come and try to coerce you Republican Members to turn this committee down and do the bidding on the Steel Trust, the General Electric Co., the navy yards, the gunmakers, the naval officers, and all that selfish interest who, moved by a love of money, have always cursed the human family with war.

There are only two kinds of Congressmen. Both branches of Congress have only two classes. They are like verbs. They are either "indicative" Congressmen or "subjunctive" Congressmen. They are either acting or they are being acted upon. A very small majority are in the "indicative mood."

"subjunctive mood." That is to say, the majority of both Houses of Congress are in the "subjunctive mood" class. They are acted upon. They do as they are told. This is well enough if the controlling or telling power is wise and unselfish. But the rule is the other way. The controlling and telling power is selfish. The selfish interest is always active. It is always wide awake. It is present at the ballot box. It controls Presidents and Cabinets. They in turn control Congressmen and Senators.

Let us hope and pray that in this trying hour a good influence may move the President to exercise his power for good, for peace, and for economy. Let us pray that the President may be moved by truth and for the good of the suffering world to insist upon Congress reducing the instrumentalities of death and to take the lead of the world in a march for, peace universal peace, and thus remove from the backs of men this burden of taxation which is now too heavy to bear. May we not see the sad spectacle of the President turning his back upon his splendid professions and deserting the path of truth and peace and marching at the head of error, selfishness, suffering and war.

SISSON FAVORS AMENDING THE FARM LOAN ACT

Urged Congress to Amend Law So That Farmer Could Borrow Money, If Security Good, Just Like Merchant or Anybody Else, Without Tying Himself Up As to What He Proposed to Do With It. Thinks Law Already Great Blessing to Agricultural Classes. Shows Remarkable Knowledge of Farmers' Needs.

Now, there is another body of men that I want to call attention to. No nation is stronger than its farmers or stronger than its agriculture. You imitate Germany in a great many things, but you are unwilling to imitate Germany in agriculture. Germany recognizes fully, as Napoleon did,

that the army moves on its belly. It is utterly impossible to make an army or navy unless you feed it. It is equally impossible to make an army or navy unless you feed the father, the mother, the brother, and the sister back home. Therefore, no nation is stronger than its agriculture. No great military power ever succeeded unless it had a great agriculture or access to agriculture. While we are talking about these matters of a great army and navy that they say we need, we have not had to bother about agriculture because we have been and are the in the world, but we are reaching the point where agriculture is beginning to wane. Sir Thomas Buckle says that there never has been a great nation whose agriculture has commenced to wane that was ever able to overcome that condition; that it continues to get worse. I want to call your attention to an amendment that ought to be made, and made at once, to the Federal Farm Loan Act. The last clause in the section enumerating the kind of indebtedness for which loans may be made provides that all indebtedness that the farmer owes may be paid from the money loaned, provided it was incurred for agricultural purposes.

Indeed, during the last few years a great many men in the State of the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Tinch), and down in my State were prosperous because they got such splendid prices for their farm products.

Mr. Ellis. But they were war prices.

Mr. Sisson. It is immaterial what they were. The farmer did not analyze that fact. He bought his wife and child a musical instrument or perhaps a flivver. They never before, perhaps, had had any comforts. Suddenly the war was over, and prices dropped, and he found himself in debt, and it was necessary to borrow money to make the crops and to save his farm. He applies to the Farm Loan Board for a Government Loan. They are powerless to help him, because the indebtedness was not incurred for agricultural purposes.

I have consulted with the last few days with the Federal Farm Loan Board cause of certain conditions my own district, and with a single exception everyone them said that that clause ought to be repealed. It is material with the farmer who he contracted the debt for. And I think it ought not to be the policy of this Government to deny a man who has contracted a debt any loan because he bought a musical instrument or a flivver. The question ought to be whether or not he is able to pay and whether he is worth the money.

Mr. Tinch. What the gentleman is advocating is that he should have the same right to borrow money to save his farm that he would have to buy it with.

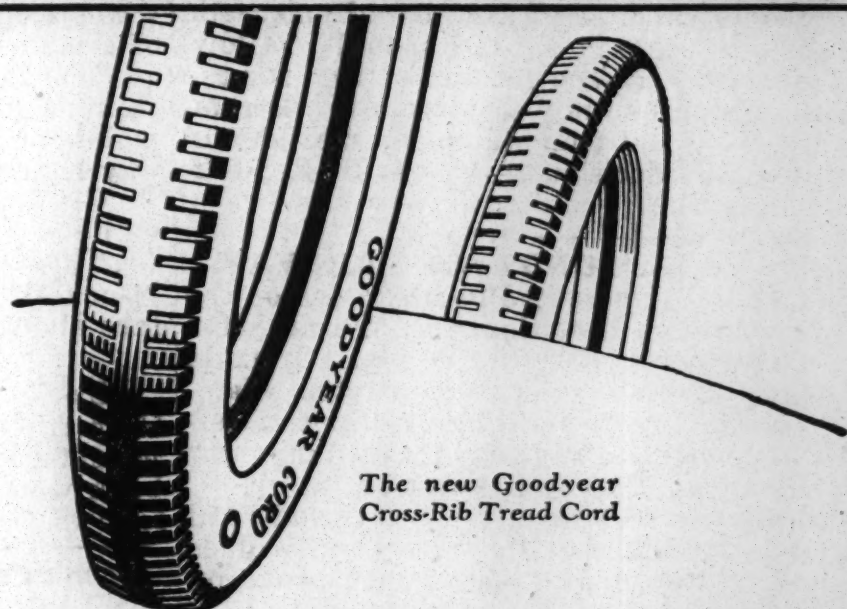
Mr. Sisson. Absolutely. Other words, I think he ought to have the same right to borrow money that any other class of borrowers has in any banking institution. I think it is right for the Farm Loan Board to find out what he is going to do with the money. I think it is proper and should be done. I think it right for the bank to ask what he is going to do with the money before he loans it, because he is interested.

(Continued on page 6)

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| 32x3½ Straight Side.. | 19.25 | 34x4 Straight Side.. | 25.90 | 35x5 Straight Side.. | 39.10 |
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Sentinel is authorized to make the following announcements for Congress from this, the fourth congressional district, subject to the action of the Democratic party:

Jeff Busby, of Chickasaw County.
T. U. Sisson, of Montgomery County, for re-election.
Senator S. A. Miller, of Clay County.
B. S. Semmelman, of Clay County.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE 5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge T. L. Lamb, (For Re-election).

It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to vote in elections. The man who "cusses" about conditions and then fails to discharge his duty by going to the polls to vote, is recreant to a sacred trust.

The jaw bone which cannot find a dentist in all the land who can adjust a set of teeth to it in eighteen months time, must be the jaw bone of the kind that Samson used in battering up the Philistines.

They have sifted the woods to find some charge against Hubert Stephens, yet the only charge they bring against him is something that his daddy is alleged to have done before Stephens was born. It is not so much what the daddy did with me people whom we know but it is what the son is doing.

HAVE YOUR CONSCIENCE LOOKED INTO.

If at the last Presidential election you voted any other than the Democratic ticket, ask yourself the question: Can I vote in the approaching Democratic primaries without diminishing my own self-respect? If your conscience answers yes, then you had better begin an investigation to ascertain whether you really have a conscience.

WILL LOSE HIS OWN BOX AND HIS OWN WARD.

Mark our prediction: Vardaman will not carry his own voting precinct or his own ward in the City of Jackson where he has lived for the past twenty years. He will lose the City of Jackson by a vote of 3 to 1.

Vardaman will not carry the town of Greenwood where he has lived for years before he went to Jackson. He will not carry Flore County in which the City of Greenwood is situated. The vote in the City of Greenwood and County of LeFlore will be 2 to 1 against him.

The people of Greenwood and of Jackson, who are and have been his near neighbors, should know him better than any one else, should they not?

WHO IS IT HOWLING?

The hit dog generally howls! Kicks are going up from some parts of the State because of the order of the State Executive Committee insisting that the primary election laws be enforced. It is only white Republicans, Socialists and the "slacker" so-called Democrats who are howling. This is to be a Democratic primary—a family affair—and these outsiders should be allowed no voice in the matter. No one who refused to vote for the national Democratic should be allowed to vote in the congressional Democratic primary. None but true blue party men should be allowed to talk in our family decisions.—Woodville Republican.

ALOBUSHA COUNTY VOTES BONDS FOR HIGHWAY.

Yalobusha County some days ago voted bonds to use on the person Davis Highway through that County. We are glad to congratulate that County on its belated action. Grenada County voted her bonds for this highway two years ago. Yalobusha County was one of the counties struggling for the Jefferson Davis Highway, and we hope that it will get busy now take up the road where this County has left off. Grenada County has one of the best links of graveled road in the State. She has set the example for others. She does in many, many things. Let Yalobusha County profit by the example of Grenada County has done.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION FOR VARDAMAN.

Specific evidence is not wanting to show that the Republican organization in Mississippi is for Vardaman for the Senate. That it will do what it can to secure his election. The proof multiplies all over the State to confirm this. In these Republican are playing the political game according to the rules, and cannot be blamed for aiding and abetting any man masquerading as a Democrat who will be of use to them, if he is elected.

But the question very naturally comes to the mind of the intelligent, loyal Democrats, "Has not any man running as a Democrat bartered away something to secure the aid of lead-republicans?"

WHO CAST THE REPUBLICAN VOTES?

There were 32 votes cast for the Republican ticket at the primary box at the presidential election of 1920. Who cast them? Well, lots of people have guesses. The list of those who cast that election may help to spot the Harding votes. (?) The question that should concern the people at every primary in the State, and especially those where there were "untold" for Harding votes, and that is, seeing that—none of his time who undertook to swing Mississippi to the Republican column.

"THE WOMAN VOTER."

The "Woman Voter" is the title of a new paper just launched at Clarksdale, Miss. The first issue, August 3, presented a neat and attractive appearance, and the matter in it was good. The head of the "Purpose of the Woman Voter" is found in a significant statement, "We expect to speak in the language of a woman—a high and noble endeavor and a language that is more persuasive than oratory and more convincing than logic. The new order of things, 'The Woman Voter' has a place that can be of wonderful aid in securing that which is pure, highest and best for the State. We are one of those who think that the Almighty indissolubly joined together the moral, physical, mental, social and political destinies of man and woman. Neither can attain his highest end by going alone.

Miss Minnie Brewer, oldest daughter of ex-Gov. Earl Brewer, has her name at the mast head of the "Woman Voter" as well as Miss Hallie Moore's appears as business manager. We congratulate these young ladies on their first effort. May they accomplish all, yea even more, than they now hope for, and may they also grow in all those modest, beautiful and sublimely that make a good woman a prize "far above rubies."

SOCIALIST PARTY FROM THE NORTH URGING VARDAMAN'S ELECTION.

The so-called "Conference for Progressive Political Action," but in reality a socialist organization whose headquarters at present are given as Washington City and whose officers are the dredgings from all the disgruntled elements of the northern states, is sending a circular over Mississippi urging Vardaman's election to the Senate. Among the officers whose names appear on the circular is that of Morris Hillquit, of New York City. He is one of the fellows that aided every move to cripple the war movements and to encourage Germany when our boys were on the battle line. He was a candidate four years ago for Mayor of New York City on the Socialist ticket.

Mississippi Democrats are able to run their affairs without advice from any set of renegades from the north, and more especially h—ll raisers generally, the worst of which join with the Socialists.

What do the sons of Jefferson Davis, Lamar, George, Money and others think of a man posing as a Democrat who will accept the aid of Socialists?

SHALL SISSON, WITH HIS EXPERIENCE, BE CAST OVERBOARD?

The question, it seems to us, for the Democratic voters of this congressional district to decide, is, "Shall Sisson, with his undisputed ability and faithfulness and his experience, be cast overboard to try out somebody without experience?"

If the Christian ministry and those who are credited with being the wisest and most far-seeing of our country are to be credited, then the present is pregnant with more evil and with more stupendous problems than was ever before confronted by the American people. If that be true, then does it not stand to reason that those men who are already acquainted with the details of governmental work, can render better service than some one who has not been tried?

If an office is necessary to the conduct of public business, then it behooves those who have the authority to fill it, to pick the man that is capable of doing the best work. That's what the stockholders of a bank would do, and is what any other set of business men would do. The running of this government is the biggest business the people have. If an office is not necessary to the conduct of public business, then it should be abolished.

We make these observations without reflecting in the least on the gentlemen opposing Mr. Sisson.

It is a question of the best service with us, and not one of personalities.

DO PEOPLE REALLY WANT A BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS?

It is a very common thing to hear people up and down the land complain about the lack of ability and the character of our public officials, and about the immense cost of county, state and national governments, yet, when we stop to consider how little time and talent these very same people give towards getting a better class of men elected to office, we wonder if they are really in earnest.

So many, such a great number, absolutely duck on taking any part in public affairs lest they "hurt" their "business." The biggest man-made business in the world is that of running our government in all its departments.

The getting of public questions properly and fairly presented to the people is a highly important matter, and it is every man's duty to help in this important undertaking. Yet how very, very, few will do anything towards that end.

The ballot was placed in the citizen's hand that he might use it not only for self-protection, but as an instrument of service towards the development and the progress of the country.

The casting of one ballot may be fraught with grave and far-reaching consequences. Let us stop for a moment and consider what one vote means in a jury room where the life and death of a man is under consideration.

The fact that the result of a ballot may be far removed from us, and that the great number who are voting tends to make one feel that his vote is but a mere atom, does not in any way lessen the responsibility.

Good men should come out more in the open and show a willingness to act for what they say they believe to be right.

This is a time for straight thinking and straight acting. "Duckers" and those who say "let George do it," should either face about or skidoo.

Ex-Senator Vardaman showed his interest and sympathy for Germany before this country was forced into the war. After we entered the struggle, he said we were "stabbing her in the back while England and France had her down." It therefore follows that if he should by accident get back to the Senate and

the question should come up of letting Germany off with the indemnity imposed on her, that he would vote to let the country off which he said had been "stabbed in the back." We are paying a heluver war debt ourselves and we are of the opinion that the American people will say to h— with any man who wants to be easy with Germany, the country that forced us to contract this big debt.

THE HARDING ADMINISTRATION IS HEARING FROM THE PEOPLE.

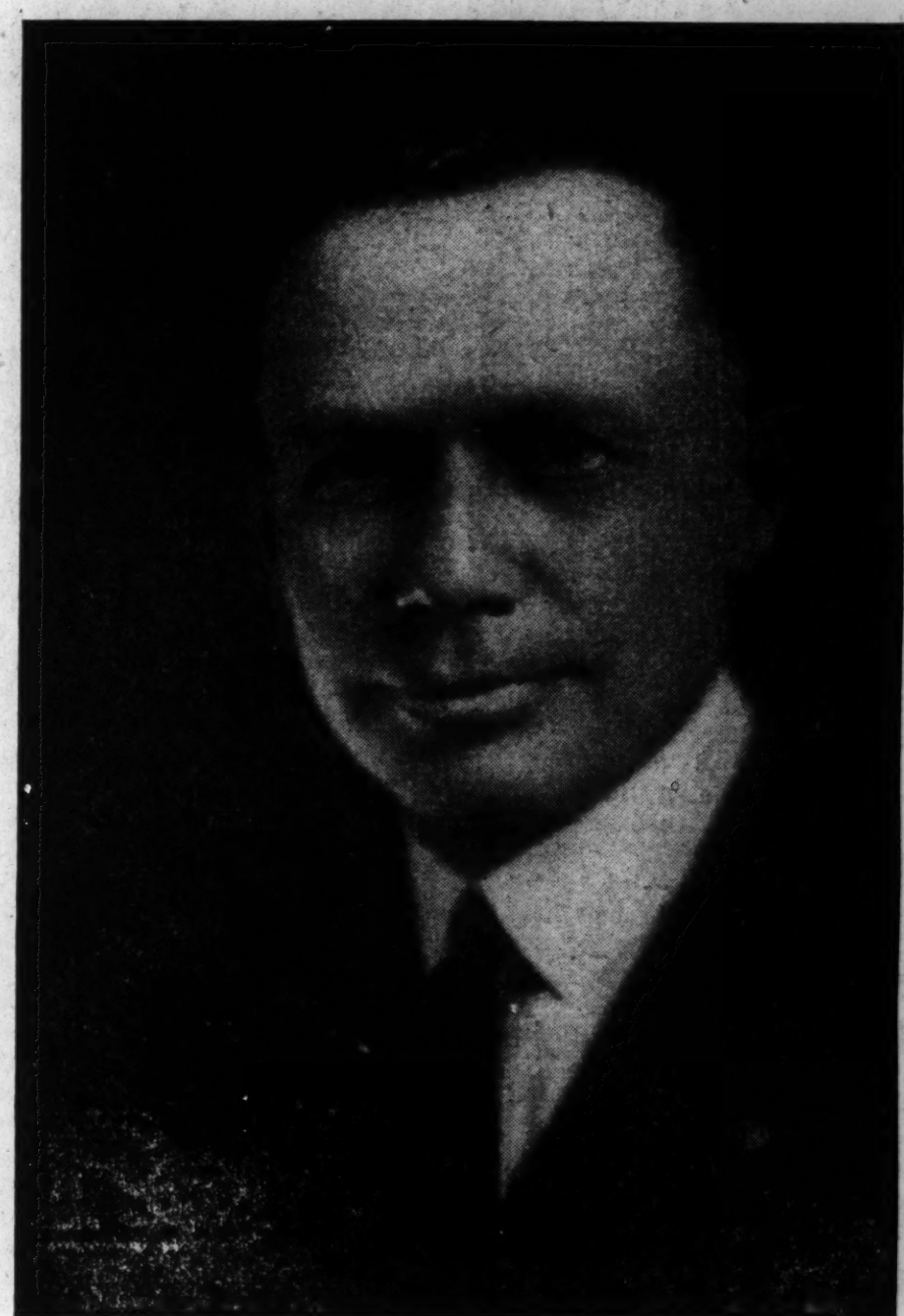
The defeat of McCumber in North Dakota for the United States Senate is a blow to reaction. The Harding Administration is getting one body blow after another and no one can doubt that it will go the way of the Taft Administration and the Wilson Administration.

McCumber has voted with the predatory interests for seventeen years. He, like Lenroot, voted to seat Newberry and he voted for the Esch-Cummins bill. The state of North Dakota evidently is going to have another senator who will not merely sit and answer to roll calls in the interests of a class whose aims are wholly selfish.

Harding ought to see the handwriting on the wall, and realize that he does not own this country. The people are going to have something to say, and the people of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and now North Dakota have spoken with some emphasis. Wait till the results in Wisconsin are received in the White House early in September and again in November.

The above is taken from the Plymouth, Wisconsin, (Republican) Review of July 5.

The jolts the Harding administration are getting are being passed unnoticed by Senator Vardaman who seemed almost elated over his election and who has lost no opportunity to say the bitterest things about Woodrow Wilson and Democratic leadership.



B. S. SEMMELMAN
Candidate for Congress
From the Fourth Congressional District

Resolutions of the Clay County Semmelman Club

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We, the undersigned residents and citizens of West Point, hereby endorse the candidacy of Capt. B. S. Semmelman for Congress, and submit his name to the District as the proper man for Congress, for the following reasons: First. He is a Democrat both in name and deed. Second. He is progressive, believing in policies which are for the betterment of the country. Third. He is a patriot, having volunteered his services to his country in the late war, although at the time exempt from service because of his age, and because he was a member of the State Legislature. Fourth. He is clean, and if elected would do credit to the District. Fifth. The people of the District can vote for him knowing that he will be faithful to the trust imposed on him by the office.

(Signed) F. P. Ivy, R. C. Davis, B. T. Schumpert, T. J. Kennedy, R. A. Henley, E. C. Cochran, J. M. Clapper, A. M. Thompson, H. E. Williams, H. Tees, C. D. Robinson, C. D. Locke, Pat Felton, J. E. Wilhite, Joe A. Smith, B. H. Loving, E. L. Smith, Ira M. Terrell, S. R. Harned, W. J. Staggers, Mrs. W. J. Staggers, W. R. Hicks, E. K. Wells, J. C. Ebersole, T. Green, J.

Endorsement by Ex-Service Men

Be it known, that we, the undersigned ex-Service Men, who have served with and been acquainted with Captain B. S. Semmelman, desire in this manner to pledge him our hearty support in his race for Congress. No officer was ever more popular with the men of his command, for he always saw that they got a square deal at all times.

(Signed) J. R. Brand, J. W. G. Williams, J. C. Bryan, Jr., W. B. Franks, C. R. Townsend, F. M. Howard, J. D. Carter, T. T. Hy-smith, I. M. Terrell, J. E. Hamlin, C. C. Lindsay, R. H. Weems, John Oliver, Jr., R. F. Hamlin, E. B. Nash, O. E. Robertson, M. J. Weeks, Erle M. Cox, E. L. Campbell, B. L. Chambers, E. B. Patterson, V. E. Gore, W. H. Hardy, C. lin.

J. Franks, J. H. Milsaps, Fred Burgin, S. M. Rainey, H. S. Jackson, C. S. Jackson, W. R. Rainey, R. E. Murphy, Jr., J. H. Wells, W. Willey, Wm. Gilmore, D. F. Calvert, Jas. D. Grahame, W. W. Harper, W. J. Cox, L. J. Howard, Jr., L. M. Gay, L. B. McEachin, W. F. Blair, J. W. McFadden, G. F. Porter, L. C. West, E. G. Barke-meyer, A. M. O'Rour, T. F. Terlee, W. E. Dent, D. W. Rhyne, E. F. P. B. Bentley, Roy Harrison, Jno. H. Cox, Blaklee Smith, B. W. Burt Hurst, Barclay Milsaps, R. W. Fryor, H. J. Russell, W. F. Graham, Edwin Erwin, A. O. Ham-

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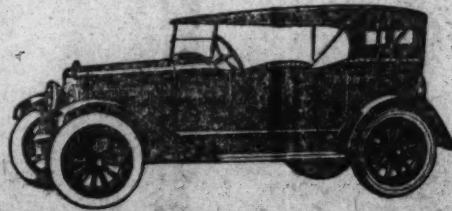
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AUGUST 11TH
THROUGH
AUGUST 19TH

Our store is crowded from front to back with a good assortment of desirable merchandise and new fall goods are coming in rapidly. Now we must have room for the new fall goods that are coming in daily so we have decided to put on this big MAKE ROOM SALE on all summer goods regardless of cost. If prices will move them out we will stick the knife in unmercifully. As space is limited we can only price a few of the numerous articles that we have in store for you. Remember this means 9 DAYS ONLY.

| | |
|---|--------|
| House Dresses . . . | 88c |
| Work Shirts . . . | 55c |
| Union Suits . . . | 59c |
| Boys' Wash Knee Pants . . . | 69c |
| Boys' Khaki Knee Pants . . . | 69c |
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| Straw Hats . . . | \$1.39 |
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|---|--------|
| 35c and 50c Organdies special at . . . | 24c |
| Ladies' white Oxfords worth \$3.50 Sale Price . . . | \$1.69 |
| Ladies' white Slippers, two strap worth \$3.50 sale price . . . | \$1.69 |
| Any pair Palm Beach and Mohair Pants in the store worth up to \$7.00 only . . . | \$2.98 |
| Ladies' White Muslin Gowns hand- somerly trimmed worth up to \$2.50 sale price only . . . | 79c |
| 36 inch white Voile worth 25c sale price only . . . | 15c |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| One big lot of white Voile Waists nicely trimmed worth up to \$1.50 for this sale only . . . | 48c |
| 10c Lace special for this sale we will sell 10 yards for . . . | 25c |
| Ladies' Boudoir Slippers only . . . | 98c |
| Stripe fancy Voile worth up to 25c Sale price only . . . | 12½c per yd. |
| One lot of Sealpax Union Suits worth \$2.00 per garment, Sale price only . . . | 98c |
| Sizes only 34 and 36 | |

Just a word to our friends and customers. You all know when The Railroad Wreck Store is putting on a sale it means that cost of the goods is not considered. We have for the past 6 years put on several sales and the liberal response from our friends and customers has made our sales successful. Now let's make this MAKE ROOM SALE a record breaker over all previous sales.

Sale begins Friday morning, August the 11th and lasts only 9 Days.

COME ONE COME ALL

The Railroad Wreck Store

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI

ISSON'S WORK IN CUTTING
ARMY-NAVY APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page 3)

not only in the security but also in whether the borrower will be able to pay when the loan matures.

I have no objection to that. However, if I should go to the chairman of the committee, who is a god business man, and should want to borrow money, he would not want to know how I got in debt, but he would want to know my ability to pay. He would want to know about the moral risk and then what kind of security I had to offer. That is all the Federal Farm Loan Board has asked this Congress to amend that law, and we ought to amend it. I believe if that matter is brought to the attention of the Committee on Banking and Currency they will report the bill. I introduced a bill the other day which has been referred to that committee, and at the first opportunity I want to go before the committee and see if we can not get them to report the legislation.

In the case mentioned, however, the farmer who invested in the little Ford and still owed for it in whole or in part is denied the privilege of liquidating that indebtedness through the farm loan system. I say without hesitation that the only possible way by which the losses of agriculture during the last two years are to be absorbed through the utilization of their capital investment as a basis for credit under a system which furnishes a low rate of interest and a plan for the gradual annual liquidation of the indebtedness. This the farm loan system provides, and it is not fair to agriculture that these restrictive limitations in the law should be allowed to continue to work their harmful effects.

When the merchant or professional man goes to his local bank to borrow money, while it is true the good banker will want to know the uses to which he puts the money if the loan is made, yet it is important to bear in mind that he is not confronted with any statutory prohibitions or limitations. It would seem that the farmer has been singled out by Congress as the one class of people that the Congress feels called upon to tell how he may use his money. Under normal conditions, and before the days of deflation and the perpendicular drop in farm prices, this limitation, perhaps not working any particular hardship, went unnoticed. The situation is entirely different at this time, and there is real need for positive relief. If the Banking and Currency Committee will take this bill of mine under consideration and report it favorable, there will be performed a service to agriculture of immense importance, and I strongly urge action upon this bill at once.

The Farm Loan Board has asked Congress for the repeal of this restrictive provision, and again repeats that recommendation in its fifth annual report to Congress. I quote the language of the report: "The second, has had to do with the purpose for which loans may be made. Again, section 12, paragraph 4, defines purposes for which loans may be made, and subdivision D deals with loans to liquidate indebtedness of borrowers, and it will be noted that loans to liquidate indebtedness can only be made to discharge a mortgage upon the premises, or to liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged incurred for agricultural purposes."

"Thousands of applications have been made by farmers with unencumbered farms, for loans with which to retrieve losses of the past 18 months, many of which could not by any construction be classed as 'indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes,' and had ultimately to be denied. The board seriously questions the wisdom of this limitation, and has once before pointed it out to Congress, recommending that loans may be made to an 'actual farmer' to liquidate any indebtedness. While it is no doubt economically highly to be desired in agriculture, as in other vocations, that persons should not incur indebtedness outside of their usual line of business, yet where such indebtedness has been incurred

by mistake or by misfortune and exists as an obligation which an actual farmer must pay, the board is unable to see the soundness of the restriction which deprives him of the right to liquidate such indebtedness by a long-time amortized loan upon his farm, and we renew our recommendation that this provision of the farm loan act be modified so that loans may be made to actual farmers for liquidation of any indebtedness."

I want to say while I am on my feet that no agency of the Government is performing a more useful service to the agriculture of the Nation than is the farm loan system. Its progress has been fought at every step by the old-line mortgage companies through their association, the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, and from circulars being received by Members of Congress recently the fight is still on.

I know it is a distressing contemplation upon the part of the old-line mortgage companies to realize that their grip upon the throat of American agriculture is being gradually broken by the operation of the farm loan system, and that they are soon to be forced to make a reasonable rate of interest and to charge reasonable commissions. Heretofore these concerns, as is well known, have never been content except to lay upon the backs of the farmers in interest and commission precisely as much and not one whit less than the traffic would bear. Their real competitor at this time is the farm loan system and that they have realized it and are undertaking to hamper it, as I have already said, demonstrated, not only by the fact that they contested the constitutionality of the act in the Supreme Court of the United States and tied up the loaning operations of the system for nearly 15 months, and at a time when its services could have been of such tremendous value to agriculture, but it is shown in the recent disingenuous circular which has come to the attention of many of us, in which the secretary of this association undertakes to discredit the system by the publication of many totally untrue statements and of many half truths.

These gentlemen had as well save their money, because the farm loan system has proven itself to be of such a vital necessity to the agricultural life of the Nation that no Congress is going to be insane enough to tamper with it except to improve its services.

As an indication of the work of this system, I may say that within nine months the Farm Loan Board, acting for the 12 Federal land banks, has put upon the market and sold to the investing public \$175,000,000 of farm-loan bonds. These bonds, as is well known, are based upon first mortgages on agricultural lands, and they are the instrumentality by which the farmer is enabled to borrow money upon the security of his land. This bond has been declared by the Supreme Court to be the instrumentality of the Government, and as such it is the duty of Congress and of the administrators of the law to guard it with the same care as is exercised by the Government itself in the issuance of its own bonds or certificates of indebtedness. These bonds are now being quoted at a very good premium and they have become a standard form of investment.

The Federal land banks, 12 in number, being the regional banks of the system, are now loaning on a basis of about eighteen and one half million dollars per month, and the joint stock land banks, these being organized by private capital, are loaning in the neighborhood of about \$8,000,000 per month, and with the rapid growth in number of these institutions it is safe to predict that the joint loaning operations of the system, if the bond market will absorb their bonds, will be loaning in the next six months on a basis of forty of fifty million dollars per month, for even now these joint agencies are loaning on a basis of slightly in excess of \$1,000,000 per each work day in the week. This is a huge volume of business for an institution of this character, but the delinquents in interest and

installment payments of the Federal land banks amount to but 1.4 per cent of the total maturities and but 0.17 of 1 per cent of the total loans closed to March 31, 1922, clearly indicating that the loans have been conservatively made and that the management of the banks as well as the policies of the board look to safety as a first principle in their business operations. This is as it should be.

I have a peculiar personal pride in the bank of my own land bank district, located at New Orleans and serving the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. The Farm Loan Act was intended to furnish a basis of credit, or an avenue of approach to credit, to the small farmer to whom such approaches were closed. While the average loan for the farm loan system through the Federal land banks is \$2,939, the average loan for the New Orleans bank district is \$1,759. The New Orleans bank is more nearly serving the original purposes of the Farm Loan Act than any bank in the system. During the month of March I am informed this bank closed 1,035 loans, in an aggregate amount of \$1,957,250, making the average loan for the month 1,891.

Gentlemen unfamiliar with rural conditions can not apprehend what \$1,500 or \$2,500 may mean to the average farmer of the country, nor do they appreciate what this system as a whole is doing to stabilize agricultural conditions and to lift agriculture from a mere state of existence to the dignity of a real profession which should, but frequently does not, give as good return upon the investment as a similar investment would bring in returns when put into any other business.

In conclusion, permit me to urge again upon the membership of the Banking and Currency Committee the very great importance of this bill which I have introduced. The farm loan board is powerless to relieve the situation which the restrictions referred to in my opening remarks place upon the farmer. It is not enough to criticize the board. They are helpless to remedy it. If criticism there be, that criticism should be aimed at us who refuse to take action to relieve a situation that should not have been created in the first instance.

My bill will liberalize the Farm Loan Act in such a manner as to enlarge the uses to which the money loaned may be put. In paragraph "D" of Section 12 of the Farm Loan Act, the borrower is permitted to use the money borrowed, if to pay debt, only when such debt was incurred for an agricultural purpose, as I have just stated. Those of us who are familiar with the agricultural developments of the past two years will recognize in this limitation a grave injustice to the farmers of the country. During the days of high-priced farm products many farmers incurred debts that were not perhaps for agricultural purposes. Some of these farmers, having for the first time in life money or credit sufficient with which, we will say, to buy a Ford car, went in debt and bought one, furnishing for the very first time on opportunity for his hard-working life companion to break the dull monotony of her life by taking a little trip to some near-by town or city. Perhaps it was bad business judgment upon the part of the farmer to incur this indebtedness for the pleasure of his hard-working wife and children. I do not think so. I know something of the ceaseless drudgery that is hers. I know that her work-day never ends. Her cares are many. She never complains. I know, for I was raised in the country far from the railroad, and I have never forgotten how these God-fearing country mothers sacrifice and toil and complain not. I know that her opportunities for contact with the world are few, and I do not begrudge her this little pleasure. No; and I want this good farmer to know that his Government will not deny him a loan to save his farm, even if for once in his life he did make a business mistake. Much has been spoken and written of the tendency of the country boy and girl to leave the farm and to cast their lots among strangers in the

cities and towns of the country. Yes, and this tendency is going to increase unless something is done to lighten the burden and increase the pleasures of the good-country women. These good women are the very salt of the earth. They are the mothers of the men and women worth while. We must make life for them contented and happy, relieve it somewhat of its isolation and its hardships and the country boy and country girl will view country life in a much different way. The Nation must depend upon the country boy and the country girl for its real men and women. The country has furnished, and will furnish, the men and women who will make our Nation great; for—

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates
and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish
or may fade;

A breath can make them, as a
breath has made:

But a bold peasantry, their
country's pride,
When once destroyed, can
never be supplied.

It is a deep conviction with me that my country is no stronger than its agriculture; that is peace, is prosperity, depends upon the prosperity of the farmer, because there is the source of all life, all strength, all happiness. If I serve the farmer, I serve the whole people. If I hurt him, I hurt the people. If I destroy him, I destroy the Government. If I save him, I save the Government. If we are able to erect a permanent haven of liberty on these shores of ours, if we are to build that temple high, on solid foundation, all the governmental agencies must take always into consideration the fact that we must not cripple agriculture, because it is the foundation upon which the whole structure stands. No Congressman, whether he lives in the city or in the country, who has the right idea of strength of Government, who has the proper love for his wife and children and friends and neighbors, would in anywise wilfully cripple agriculture. Where there is an injustice in the law that operates against the farmer we ought at once to correct that defect and teach him and his family that this Government is his friend. You must not talk about the terrible tendency of the boy and the girl to leave the farm unless you can increase some of their pleasures and their hopes and aspirations on the farm. There is the beginning and the end of the strength of

this great Republic. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I will say that it has been my ambition, as all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will bear testimony, to relieve the farmer of the enormous interest burden which he now bears. This service this Congress can perform. When the Democrats were in power this Farm Loan Act was passed. It has relieved thousands of farmers. The Republicans came into power in the House and the Senate and withheld financial support for nearly two years. The Farm Loan Board was paralyzed for want of funds. But finally the West and South got together and relieved the situation somewhat. Not half of what ought to have been done was done. But a few small farmers did get a little relief. What I now want and ask this Congress to do immediately is to pass the bill I have introduced and also a bill reducing the rate of interest to the farmer so that his money will not cost him more than 5 per cent. This is as much interest as he should pay on a long loan secured by a first mortgage on his land. If this were done, the southern and western banks would at once be in shape to finance the crop loan to the farmers. The merchant could pay all of his obligations and the stress of hard times would be relieved and the song of contentment would again be heard in the land.

The following statement, which I ask to be put in the Record, will show how much has been loaned in my congressional district. If this Congress will now do its duty, thousands of other farmers in my district could be relieved. If you Republicans who represent agricultural districts will get busy, this Congress can be made a blessing to millions of suffering farmers and save their homes. This list shows what has been done in my district:

1407. Ackerman National Farm Loan Association, of Ackerman. Number of borrowers, 82. Amount granted, \$62,000.

1621. Calhoun County National Farm Loan Association, of Pittsboro. Number of borrowers, 88. Amount borrowed, \$137,350.

1520. Coffeeville National Farm Loan Association, of Yalobusha. Number of borrowers, 63. Amount granted, \$136,275.

851. Cumberland National Farm Loan Association, of Dancy. Number of borrowers, 59. Amount granted, \$50,075.

1340. Duck Hill National Farm Loan Association, of Duck Hill. Number of borrowers, 49. Amount granted, \$88,975.

2427. Starkville National Farm Loan Association, of Starkville. Number of borrowers, 16. Amount

granted, \$44,550.

81. Eupora National Farm Loan Association, of Eupora. Number of borrowers, 149. Amount granted, \$160,875.

939. Farmers' National Farm Loan Association, of Grenada. Number of borrowers, 42. Amount granted, \$56,200.

2178. French Camp National Farm Loan Association, of French Camp. Number of borrowers, 48. Amount granted, \$36,425.

2104. Goodman National Farm Loan Association, of Goodman. Number of borrowers, 1. Amount granted, \$700.

1640. Gore Springs National Farm Loan Association, of Gore Springs. Number of borrowers, 38. Amount granted, \$81,850.

2588. Grenada County National Farm Loan Association, of Grenada. Number of borrowers, 64. Amount granted, \$163,375.

1412. Houka National Farm Loan Association, of Houka. Number of borrowers, 37. Amount granted, \$42,125.

1735. Houston National Farm Loan Association, of Houston. Number of borrowers, 40. Amount granted, \$95,850.

2362. John Leigh National Farm Loan Association, of Tillatoba. Number of borrowers, 41. Amount granted, \$31,875.

1332. Kosciusko National Farm Loan Association, of Kosciusko. Number of borrowers, 148. Amount granted, \$187,515.

1410. Liberty Chapel National Farm Loan Association, of Kosciusko. Number of borrowers, 88. Amount granted, \$66,645.

2259. McCool National Farm Loan Association, of McCool. Number of borrowers, 42. Amount granted, \$42,825.

902. Mount Vernon National Farm Loan Association, of Eupora. Number of borrowers, 23. Amount granted, \$16,700.

1639. Okolona National Farm Loan Association, of Okolona. Number of borrowers, 24. Amount granted, \$65,600.

(Continued on page 7)

25c

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SISSON'S WORK IN CUTTING ARMY-NAVY APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page 6)

940. Spay National Farm Loan Association. Number of borrowers, 35. Amount granted, \$28,850.

725. Sturgis National Farm Loan Association, of Sturgis. Number of borrowers, 2. Amount granted, \$3,350.

1725. Tupelo National Farm Loan Association, of Tupelo. Number of borrowers, 31. Amount granted, \$41,775.

1207. Tri-County National Farm Loan Association, of West. Number of borrowers, 6. Amount granted, \$18,750.

1245. Pontotoc National Federal Loan Association, of Pontotoc. Number of borrowers 133. Amount granted of this year.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

March 21, 1922.
The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Clerk read as follows:
Amendment offered by Mr. SISSON: Page 15, line 4 strike out the figures "\$26,896,200" and insert "\$21,863,600," and in line 6, page 15, strike out the word "eleven" and insert in lieu thereof the word "nine".

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I call to the attention of the committee that in discussing this question we should take into consideration not only the number of officers but the number of men we desire in the Army. It is very difficult to discuss this question without discussing the two together. This amendment which I offer provides for 9,000 officers instead of 11,000. That makes more officers than we had at any time before the World War. If this amendment prevails, or whether it prevails or not, I shall offer an amendment to reduce the number of men, which occurs in the following paragraph, from 115,000 down to 100,000.

Now, I want to discuss briefly that amendment as to the number of men. This will save in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 on this item of the bill alone, and there are a number of other items in the bill that will follow and be reduced as a matter of course, if you should adopt the amendment reducing the number down to 100,000 or reduce the number of officers to 9,000.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, I do not believe that this country can afford to ignore what is going on in the world. I do not believe you can afford to say to the balance of the world that we are unwilling to disarm to a considerable extent on land after calling the first world conference. Prior to that time we called the nations together in Europe and they there agreed upon the League of Nations the purpose of which, as understood by the people of America, was to reduce armaments, and the manifest and declared purpose of America, and the stated and declared purpose of the President in calling the nations of the world together in this conference which has just adjourned, was that we might remove from the people the burdens of taxation brought about by the large military establishments of the nations of the world. If you Republicans and your President are sincere in what you say, you will agree to my amendment. Do not fool the people; make good your promises.

Now, let us look at what our neighbors are doing. I invite your careful attention to this. I do not think a more important vote will be taken in this House during this session of Congress than the vote you are going to take on the size of the Army and number of officers. I think it means not only millions of dollars to the taxpayers but it means a great deal toward defining the policy of this Government and the future policy of the world with reference to military matters, and if you are conscientious and feel about this matter as I do, then certainly you will give this your very careful attention.

Now, let us see what England is doing. The English Government has a budget now pending which calls for an army of 210,000 men. This does not include the troops in India. They have an army in India of 70,000 men, but all of that army is paid for out of the Indian treasury. Now, even the most ultramilitarist in control of affairs in England is calling for only 210,000 men, and the committee having that bill in

charge are themselves willing to reduce that number by 33,000 men.

There was a committee appointed to look over the entire budget in England, that committee being known as the Geddes committee.

This committee also recommended a reduction of the army by 50,000. The following is an extract from the report of that committee:

We are convinced from our survey of the war office estimates that there is great room for economy in men and money without in any way endangering the defense of the empire.

CONCLUSION.

As a result of our consideration we are of the opinion—

(1). That man power has been estimated on a lavish scale for 1922-23, and that a reduction of 50,000 officers and men could be made without in any way reducing the forces employed by the war office on foreign service.

(2). That the introduction of new arms and corps and of the air force, which have been created with the object of increasing the fighting efficiency of the defense forces of the empire, is not reflected in corresponding reductions in other directions, and that savings could be made in that account.

(3). That there has been an increase in all the ancillary and auxiliary services of the army which the country can not afford and in which drastic economies should be made.

(4). That the abnormal reserve, of mobilization equipment and arms now held is costly to store, guard, and maintain, and that the effect of holding it results in heavy additional indirect cost.

(5). That the army estimates for 1922-23 should be reduced from \$75,197,800 to \$55,000,000 for that year, and that in the subsequent year still lower estimates should suffice.

In this recommendation no account is taken of possible further reductions resulting from a review by the Government of our military requirements at home and abroad, normal and abnormal.

Now, gentlemen, I am going to talk as rapidly as I can, because this is a great big question and I have much that I want to say. If I had time I would read to you the whole recommendation made by the Geddes committee appointed to review the entire budget of England. It is admitted that those in charge of the English budget are willing to reduce the size of the army by 33,000, and it is a certainty that there will be that reduction from the 210,000 originally reported; but the Geddes Committee, made up of five of the most distinguished statesmen in England, recommend and urge that the peace conference ought to mean something to the taxpayers of the world, and they recommend the size of the English Army be reduced 50,000 instead of reducing it 33,000—that is to say that the present budget provides for 160,000 instead of 210,000. Now, take into consideration what England has to guard. In the first place, she has to guard South Africa and her other African possessions. She has to guard her islands in the sea. She has to guard the Suez Canal, Egypt, and Gibraltar and Canada. She is not yet quite through with the war in Ireland. She has to guard Scotland and England. It seems to me, therefore, that England's Army is 100 per cent more important to her than our Army an possible be to us. She is exposed everywhere. We are exposed nowhere, except in the Philippines.

Mr. KAHN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Is it not a fact that Australia and New Zealand and South Africa, as well as India, have their own troops to guard their possessions?

Mr. SISSON. Yes; and it is equally true that every state in this Union has its National Guard to control its possession. (Applause.) It is equally true that the Philippine Islands have the Philippine Scouts. Oh, that is a dodge which I did not expect my friend from California to assume. On the contrary, the principal purpose of England's standing army would be to prevent revolt from her authority, and the fact that the colonies have these large armies would be a splendid excuse for the British Empire to have a strong army in addition to her colonial troops. But I know that my good friend from California (Mr. Kahn) is the avowed friend of militarism.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, no.

Mr. SISSON. I know that he speaks for the militarists of the country. I know that the militarists throughout the world listen to his words. I know that he models his views

to meet the approval of all the Army officers. I know that his views meet approval wherever big Army men exist, not only here but everywhere. I know all that. But I want to say to my friend that I do not believe the country will follow him now in time of peace.

Mr. STEAGALL. The gentleman from California was in favor of universal military training.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; my friend from California wanted universal compulsory military training. He believes wholly in the Prussian idea of an army.

Now, gentlemen, do you know that when you have 100,000 men in the Army now you have a military strength equal to 800,000 men as compared with the Army at the outbreak of the war? Did you know that? Did you know that the experts in England and our own military experts here estimate that under the modern method of arming soldiers with rapid-fire guns, with machine guns, with gas, and with tanks, one soldier is six times as efficient as he was before the World War? In other words, for police purposes within the Nation, the Army is easily worth eight times what it formerly was, man for man. The Geddes committee in England states that it is conservative to say that a soldier now is equal to eight soldiers before the war. If that be true, then with 100,000 men you have the equivalent of 800,000 men before the war. This certainly ought to satisfy even my friend from California (Mr. Kahn), if, indeed, an Army ever was big enough for him.

Now, gentlemen, in view of the fact that after the Spanish-American War and when we were in a race with the other nations of the world in building up arms and armament, we never had as many enlisted men on the average as 60,000 men in the Army. Now, if we mean what we say by this conference, then we are going to reduce our Army. Have we attended a conference in which we agreed that there shall be a reduction of arms and armament here, and then immediately turn our backs upon that and proceed as if we had never done so? Because the contention was that the largest army that England had prior to the war was 171,000 men, the budget was submitted for 210,000 and after the conference here committee proposes to reduce the 210,000 men for all England, including all of her colonies except India, down to 160,000. England did not propose to be placed in a false light by going before the world with that increase. That matter is now being considered in Parliament. The ministry is very much divided upon the question of the size of the army, but the Geddes committee say, in so many words, that under the proposed army of 210,000, with men and the proposed officers, it is top-heavy in officers. That is the trouble with our Army here. It is top-heavy with officers.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. It was not when the war broke out.

Mr. SISSON. No, and I do not intend, so far as my vote concerned, to keep on the backs of the people the number of officers that you must have while we are conducting a war. What war are we going to fight now? Tell me. There is no cloud that I can see on the horizon.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. There was not any cloud to be seen just before that night we met here.

Mr. SISSON. Oh, you people who are enthusiastic with Prussian ideas, the last one of you, from Captain Hobson on down, were pointing for a long time at Japan, claiming that Japan was going to come over and fight us, and then the next thing, when they found that Japan would not, they adopted Germany, and they saw Germany crossing the Atlantic and fighting us to death.

Mr. GREENE. Well, we got Germany, did we not?

Mr. SISSON. Yes; but we crossed the ocean to Germany. She did not come over after us. There is always a bugaboo every time you want to get money out of the Treasury. I am tired of our being frightened to death with the idea that we are going to have a war every few weeks. Oh, no, gentlemen, when you are looking for ghosts you usually find them. When the Army bill is

up ghosts appear and will not down till the bill is passed.

Mr. VAILE. Was Germany a ghost? It seems to me, if so, she was a pretty lively one.

Mr. SISSON. I did not say that Germany was. I say that if you are looking for ghosts, you find one; and you are looking for ghosts now. We had to get Germany. She did not come to us. No nation has ever declared war on us first in our history.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman take into consideration in answering the militarists, that there are to-day 64,000 trained reserve officers ready to take the field within 12 hours' notice?

Mr. SISSON. Oh, you can not ever answer them. It is money they want. They never accept anything unless they see a uniform on every street corner, and I want to remind the gentleman that no nation was ever made strong and great and powerful, either in time of peace or in time of war, by multiplying army officers and uniforms. You can not make a nation great in time of war by placing burdens upon the backs of the people so great that they are enervated and weak when the war does come. There is not a nation in this world to-day that is standing strong and foursquare to all the winds that relied on arms of a military character to make her great and preserve her. Where is the boasted German Empire with her supermen? These unprepared nations caused her to bite the dust, and why? Because her own people did not believe in her Government, and if you will continue your policy here of increasing the expenditure and increasing the number of uniforms all over this country you are going to find that the people will lose confidence in you and in your Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment as a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SiSSon).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Army Appropriation Bill.

March 22, 1922.

If the lessons of the past mean anything, big armies and big navies do not bring about peace, but they produce war. It was urged until this last war that it could not be otherwise than that we would have peace, because every nation was prepared for war. On the contrary, I do not believe that that is the true philosophy. I do not believe that human nature acts in that way. Germany was the best armed country in the world and she sought to get to Constantinople in a few days and obtain the right to build a railroad from Berlin to Constantinople. If she could have gone across the Balkan States in a few days that would have ended the war, provided the nations would have agreed that she might have held some right over the territories through which her armies had gone. Now, we find the Government of Germany gone, we find it helpless. The head of the Government is a refugee from the wrath of his own people and is afraid to return to his own country. There is a monument to militarism and what militarism has done for a people. You find also that the next military despotism is also gone—Russia. Will men never learn anything? Will you not learn that you can not make nations strong with armies and navies? Will you not learn that the best thing to make a nation strong is to have well-filled corncribs and smokehouses, is to have a happy people everywhere, with everyone contented?

You, my Republican friends have the power; you have a large power in this body and in the Senate. You have an overwhelming majority here. Your majority is greater than our membership, and if you want to make good your pledges that you made to the people in order to get their votes—you did not say anything to them about big armies and navies. You said that you would reduce the Army and Navy and thereby taxation, not a little bit, but you would reduce it very much, and have a radical reduction in taxation. Now, men may

smile satirically here at these things, but I tell you it is serious. Now, do you mean it? In the course of a few minutes or perhaps within the next hour you will be called upon to vote. Now, will you vote like you promised? Will you vote like your platform pledged you to vote or will you not? Will you make good and save over \$6,000,000 for pay of the Army and in the other items that follow where probably you can save that much money, \$178,400.

855. Vaden National Federal Loan Association, of Vaden. Number of borrowers, 73. Amount granted, \$93,025.

3135. Valley National Federal Loan Association, of Carrollton. Number of borrowers, 35. Amount granted \$97,375.

1506. Vardaman National Federal Loan Association, of Vardaman. Number of borrowers, 53. Amount granted, \$67,525.

2341. Winona National Federal Loan Association, of Winona. Number of borrowers, 39. Amount granted, \$72,475.

1271. Woodland National Federal Loan Association, of Woodland. Number of borrowers, 13. Amount granted, \$20,600.

903. Yalobusha-Lafayette National Federal Loan Association, of Water Valley. Number of borrowers, 38. Amount granted, \$77,350.

Total number of borrowers in fourth district, 1,600.

Total amount granted in fourth district, \$2,267,060.

Thus you see, gentlemen of the committee, 1,600 families have been benefited by this law. God grant that it may be twice that number before they are additional? Not only that, but if the provisions of this law under which we are now operating, this Prussianized army law under which we are now operating, this army law that is as bad as anything Von Hindenberg ever asked, this law that is as bad

which we opposed and cursed so much before we got into war—under that law, as bad as any Prussian militarism as it is, some features of it that are extremely bad by which when men got in the longer they served the more they get, the longer they live the worse it is, so the best thing this Congress could do would be to repeal that Prussian army law that is upon the statute books so that we could control some of the expenditures under the law without having to fill the bill with all sorts of provisions to control the expenditures. Now, gentlemen, in closing let me say that my position is one which is sincerely honest. I do not feel anything at all against those who may differ with me. On the contrary, when men have honest differences. If they are honest in their positions, they do not fall out with other men whom they believe to be equally as honest in their opinions. I know I am honest in my convictions, and I tell you I believe this is your opportunity to serve your

country, to reduce the expenditures of your country, and that will not do any harm to the Army in the least. (Applause.)

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

Mrs. R. W. Mullin, Guardian, vs. No. 3732

Mrs. R. W. Mullin, et al. By virtue of the provisions of a decree of the Chancery Court of Grenada County, Mississippi, rendered in said cause by said Court on the 10th day of July, 1922, and recorded in Minute Book G page 10, the undersigned as Commissioner of said Court in said cause, will on August 28th, 1922, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash within legal hours in front of the court house door of said County, the following described parcel of land situated in said Grenada County, Mississippi, to-wit:—

Beginning at an iron stake at curve in Grenada-Charleston Road and running East 560 feet to corner; thence North 1560 feet to corner; thence West 375 feet to corner; thence North 13 degrees 50 minutes West 340 feet to corner; thence North 86 degrees West 500 feet along old fence row; thence South 100 feet to corner; thence South 41 degrees East 460 feet to corner; thence South 6 degrees 5 minutes East 400 feet to corner; thence South 34 degrees east 500 feet to corner; thence South 19 degrees west 120 feet to corner; thence South 72 degrees west 200 feet to corner, being 38 inch oak on fence row and section line; thence North 70 degrees 30 minutes west 800 feet to corner; thence South 790 feet to corner at Grenada-Charleston Road; thence East along said road 835 feet to point of beginning, and all being situated in Sections 25 and 26, Township 23, North, Range 4, East, Grenada County, Mississippi, and containing 36 1/2 acres.

This the 1st day of August, 1922.

J. B. Keeton, Commissioner.

2822—8-4-4.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To all persons having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in the following land, to-wit: Beginning at northwest corner of acre of land sold to Windham & Miers by Mrs. M. E. Nicholson on February 5th, 1909; running thence west parallel with public road two hundred and ten feet, thence running south two hundred and ten feet, thence east two hundred and ten feet, thence north two hundred and ten feet to beginning, in Elliott, in section fifteen, township twenty-one, range five east, in Grenada County, Mississippi.

You are hereby notified that J. G. Thomas and wife, Mrs. Irene Thomas, have filed a bill in the Chancery Court of said County for the confirmation of their title to said land, returnable to the October term, 1922, of said court, and are hereby required to appear at said term of court to be held on the Third Monday of Oct. 1922, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill and show cause, if any you can, why the title of the said J. G. Thomas and Mrs. Irene Thomas to said land should not be confirmed.

Witness my signature and seal of said court this 5th day of August, 1922.

J. B. KEETON, Chancery Clerk.
By Gertrude Draper, D. C.
Cowles Horton, Solicitor.
8-11-3t—pd.

Good reading is found in The Progressive Farmer and The Sentinel, both of which papers come to you a whole year for \$2.00.



Less Shortening

FINE baking demands fine flour. And every housewife is more concerned with the tempting goodness of rich cakes and pastries than with the quantity of flour needed for the baking. What a pleasant surprise, then, to find that Richland Lily makes the best of breads, biscuits, and dainties at a lower cost!

Things baked with Richland Lily Flour need less shortening and are better for it. There is a distinctive flavor to things baked the Richland Lily way that will win your favor from the start and you will want to use it in all your baking. A sack of Richland Lily Flour will go farther and make more home-baked goodies. Let your grocer send out your sack today.

DAVIS MIZE AND COMPANY
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI



RICHLAND LILY
flour

CHAS. TIEDEMANN MILLING CO. O'Fallon and Collinsville, Illinois

KNOCKS THE STUFFING OUT OF PROXIES' SPEECHES

(Continued from page 1)
country? No, an excuse was given for what he tried to do.

"According to the standards set and believed in by John Sharp Williams, by Underwood of Alabama, Glass of Virginia and scores of other leaders at Washington, and thousands of my male opponent's former friends in Mississippi, he was a mighty poor Democrat. Anybody could call himself a Democrat under his standard. Of course if it be admitted that he is bigger, wiser and greater than anybody else and anybody that says he 'aint a Democrat' just tells an Annals story, then of course, regardless of what he may do and say, nobody has any right to question. But the honest, untrifled Democracy of Mississippi don't believe in any man setting himself bigger than the people."

Mr. Stephens discussed a great many national problems, among them the tariff that the Republicans are trying to fasten on the people; the ship subsidy whereby the Harding administration is endeavoring to take three billions worth of ships and sell them to the shipping trust for \$200,000,000. The beneficent effort of the Federal Reserve banks established by the last Democratic administration. He also pointed to the Farm Loan Banks as one of the monuments to the last Democratic administration, a measure that went a long way towards putting the farmers on an equal footing with other callings when they need credit.

Mr. Stephens said that he felt that he knew the people of Mississippi and that he felt that he knew what they would do when they got hold of the true facts about any matter, and therefore he felt absolutely confident of Mississippi's saying, "We made no mistake when we said that we condemned the official record of our then junior Senator in 1918."

Mr. Stephens was most generously received and hundreds gathered around him to assure him that Copiah County would be found in his column on August 15.

CHIROPRACTOR LOCATES IN GREENWOOD

H. E. Duensing, doctor of natural therapeutics, naturopath and chiropractor has an office in the Raines building, on same floor with the Chamber of Commerce in Greenwood, Miss.

Dr. Duensing is a graduate from the following schools: The Lindlahr College of Natural Therapeutics, The Weltmer School of Suggestive Therapeutics, The Howard College of Chiropractic, and Physiological Therapeutics and the International College of Drugless Physicians. The last named school was founded by Bernarr MacFadden.

The Lindlahr College of Natural Therapeutics of Chicago, teaches natural therapeutics, chiropractic, osteopathy, neuropathy, dietetics, hydrotherapy and massage.

The Weltmer School of Suggestive Therapeutics teaches anatomy, physiology, neurology, dissection, mechanical therapy, hygiene, suggestive therapeutics, psychology and diagnosis.

The Howard College teaches chiropractic and physiological therapeutics. The International College of Drugless Physicians, founded by Bernarr

MacFadden, teaches the very latest methods of healing the sick without drugs, which consists of chiropractic, Swedish movements, physcultopathy, practical dietetics and physical culture.

ALLISSONS' WELLS WILL TONE UP YOUR SYSTEM.

A Few Days There Will Make One Almost Over Again.

The Sentinel has several times during the past year made mention of Allison's Wells. It has done so in the first place because it believed it was serving a good purpose by calling attention to the splendid curative properties of that water, and because in the next place it is under the management of such perfectly elegant people, Mrs. Latimer and her sons and daughters.

It is centrally located. It can be easily reached from every part of the State. It is within a very short distance of the I. C. railroad, just one mile east of Way station, and eight miles north of Canton. The surroundings are ideal. The accommodations are excellent in every respect. The fare is all the most fastidious could demand. If one goes there sick every consideration is given him and that which appeals to his appetite and which is suited to him is prepared.

The rooms are well furnished and the guests get every attention that they would get at a high-priced, city

hotel.

For billiousness and the ordinary ills that are common to Mississippi one could not find a better place to go to make sure of getting real well and feeling real well again.

Besides the water there and the elegance of the hotel accommodations, there is much to entertain. There are a great many social diversions. The grounds are ideal. A few days there puts one right in touch with Nature and makes him see more of the real luxury and beauty of the world. Take yourself to Allison's Wells and get shut of that tired, summer feeling that so often comes of billiousness and hot weather. Allison's Wells will give your system a toning up.

MISS MOODY PLAYS HOSTESS.

The lovely Miss Margaret Moody played the hostess on Thursday morning of last week to a delightful game of bridge in honor of Miss Eleanor Rucker, of Itta Bena, the guest of the Misses Lawrence and one of the most attractive visitors of the season. The refreshments consisted of a dainty salad course.

Get into the livestock game and ship co-operatively to nearby plants in Beaufort or Orangeburg. The Progressive Farmer is running special articles on livestock raising and tells of the big profits derived therefrom. \$2.00 puts you on the mailing list 52 weeks for both The Progressive Farmer and The Sentinel.

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12-lb. Package makes 15 Gallons Mixture,---
Use Three Gallons To Acre.

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12-lb. package Boll-We-Go . . . \$.42 per lb.
25-lb. package Boll-We-Go40 per lb.
Sprayers, 1 gallon size . . . \$5.00 each.
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Thoroughly tested and proven
Kills weevils immediately
Sticks to plant for months
One application--n-o-w--insures crop.
Results Guaranteed.

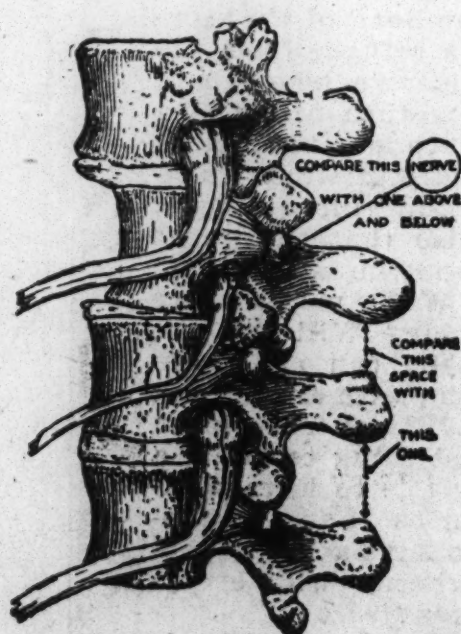
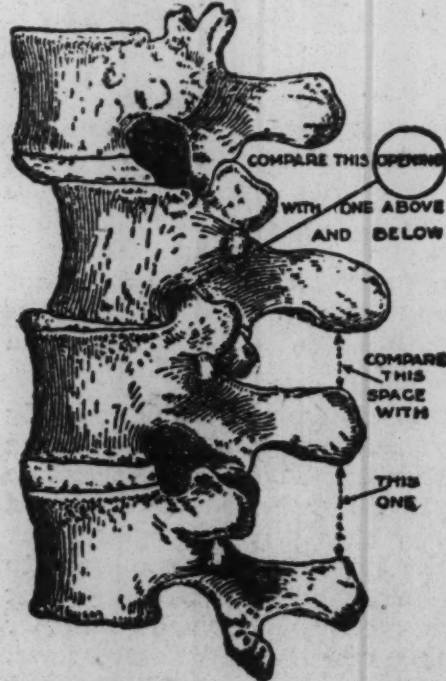
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Box 461 JACKSON, MISS.

Responsible Representatives Wanted

CHIROPRACTIC PHILOSOPHY

The Chiropractic philosophy maintains that the brain is the power plant of the human body which generates all of the nerve energy which is carried to every organ, tissue and cell in the body by the nerves. These nerves as they leave the cranial cavity, form an exceptionally delicate structure which we term the spinal cord. This cable of nerve fibers is encased in the hollow bony structure, known as the spinal column. The spine is composed of a number of segments or joints, known as vertebrae, which articulates one with the other. Between these bony joints are little holes or foramina through which pairs of nerves are given off, these nerves radiating to their respective organs or parts of the body. Now when one of these bony segments get out of alignment by twisting, straining, wrenching, etc., the Chiropractor says it is subluxated. This subluxation tends to decrease the tiny hole through which the nerve emits, exerting a pressure upon the nerve.



This decreases the flow of nerve energy or mental impulses as the flow of water through a hose is decreased when the hose is stepped on. By placing these bones of the spine in alignment, the Chiropractor allows the transmission of nerve energy to go on uninterrupted, the part of the body in distress receives its quota of innervation and health results.

If you will investigate this new Health Science, the logic of its philosophy is bound to appeal to you. If you are suffering with stomach, liver, kidney, bladder, intestinal, heart, or any kindred trouble come to this office and receive spinal analysis and consultation without any obligation on your part.

Office open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Office Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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CHIROPRACTOR AND NATURAL THERAPEUTICS
RAINES BLDG., GREENWOOD.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN CONGRESS DESIRES SISSON'S RE-ELECTION

CLAUDE KITCHEN
2nd North Carolina District

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.
August 4th, 1922.

OFFICES OF MINORITY LEADER
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sisson:--

I have just learned that you had opposition in the primaries. This is quite a surprise. To think that a man of your splendid record and excellent standing in Congress should have opposition in his own party is discouraging to me whose sole aim and effort as a member is to give his best service to his District, State and County, as you have for so many years. Why a District that has one of the conceded biggest men in Congress, as you are, should want to take him out, is incredible and inconceivable. I hope you will have no trouble in winning. Your defeat would be a great loss to the country and most certainly to our party. I just can't conceive of such a disaster. The good Democrats of your District will return you, I am confident.

Good luck and with warmest esteem, I am

Your friend,

Claude Kitchen.

P. S. Am thankful to say that by the fall or Dec., when we meet, I am confident I'll be my 'old self' in every respect.

C. K.

The above is a copy of a letter just received by Congressman T. U. Sisson from Hon. Claude Kitchen, Democratic Leader of the House of Representatives, expressing his hope for the re-election of Mr. Sisson.

Adv.

GRENADA Business College

Will Announce Their Opening Within The Next Few Days

Don't put off until scholarships have all been taken. Remember thirty (30) is all we can or will take and our quota is almost complete.

Get that special training now, while we bring it here at home to you in Grenada.

Nothing Simplified. Nothing but standard courses taught

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